

# Oregon Written Tattoo Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

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## Questions

- 1. What is a "completed procedure" in tattooing?**
  - A. A tattoo finished on a live human being including aftercare review**
  - B. A tattoo applied on synthetic skin for practice**
  - C. A temporary tattoo applied for art purposes**
  - D. A tattoo design that is sketched but not applied**
- 2. What is required in terms of continued education hours for tattoo license renewal?**
  - A. 20 hours**
  - B. 15 hours**
  - C. 10 hours**
  - D. No hours required**
- 3. What action follows failing the third test in a tattoo practice assessment?**
  - A. Immediate retake**
  - B. Pay all test fees and continue education**
  - C. Wait for 14 days and retake**
  - D. Receive a license extension**
- 4. Tinea Cruris is commonly known as what?**
  - A. Ringworm**
  - B. Jock Itch**
  - C. Psoriasis**
  - D. Foot Fungus**
- 5. Which of the following describes Universal Precautions?**
  - A. Assuming all blood is infected**
  - B. Using gloves only during surgical procedures**
  - C. Washing hands after every client**
  - D. Using PPE exclusively for clients with known infections**



- 6. What is the definition of contaminated?**
- A. Any object that has come into contact with blood from a person who checked any boxes at the top of the release form.**
  - B. Presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.**
  - C. An item or surface that has the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials and/or possibly contains sharps.**
  - D. Anything that has blood or bodily fluid on or in it.**
- 7. Which lesion is identified as liquid debris that may include dried pus or blood?**
- A. Pustule**
  - B. Crust**
  - C. Vesicle**
  - D. Ulcer**
- 8. What layer of the skin typically contains ink from tattoos?**
- A. Epidermis**
  - B. Dermis**
  - C. Subcutaneous**
  - D. Muscle**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a reason for a tattoo license to be revoked?**
- A. Failure to complete training**
  - B. Engaging in unethical practices**
  - C. Expired license for over 3 years**
  - D. Accidental skin injury to a client**
- 10. Is boiling considered a good method for sterilization?**
- A. Yes**
  - B. No**
  - C. Only for certain instruments**
  - D. Only for water**

## **Answers**

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1. A
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is a "completed procedure" in tattooing?**

- A. A tattoo finished on a live human being including aftercare review**
- B. A tattoo applied on synthetic skin for practice**
- C. A temporary tattoo applied for art purposes**
- D. A tattoo design that is sketched but not applied**

A "completed procedure" in tattooing refers to a tattoo that has been fully applied to a client and includes the subsequent steps of aftercare review. This definition encompasses the entire process, from the application of the tattoo to ensuring that the client understands how to care for their new tattoo, which is crucial for optimal healing and preservation of the artwork. Understanding this concept is essential for tattoo artists as it emphasizes the importance of not only their technical competencies in applying a tattoo but also their responsibility to educate clients on aftercare. This holistic approach ensures customer satisfaction and promotes good practices in the tattooing industry. Other options do not fit this definition: applying a tattoo on synthetic skin pertains to practice and skill-building rather than completed client work; a temporary tattoo represents a different artistic medium with no lasting application; and a tattoo design that is merely sketched does not qualify as a completed procedure since it lacks the application aspect entirely.

**2. What is required in terms of continued education hours for tattoo license renewal?**

- A. 20 hours**
- B. 15 hours**
- C. 10 hours**
- D. No hours required**

For tattoo license renewal, a total of 10 hours of continued education is necessary. This requirement is in place to ensure that tattoo artists stay informed about the latest techniques, safety practices, and health regulations in the tattooing industry. The hours typically encompass training on hygiene, sanitation, and new technologies in tattooing, which are essential for maintaining high standards of safety and professionalism. In many states, these continuing education requirements help to elevate the skill set of practitioners, promote best practices in client interactions, and ensure that artists remain compliant with any evolving legal standards in the tattoo industry. This emphasis on ongoing learning underscores the commitment to public health and safety in the art of tattooing.

**3. What action follows failing the third test in a tattoo practice assessment?**

**A. Immediate retake**

**B. Pay all test fees and continue education**

**C. Wait for 14 days and retake**

**D. Receive a license extension**

When a candidate fails the third test in a tattoo practice assessment, the appropriate action requires the individual to pay all test fees and continue their education. This process ensures that the candidate not only reviews and addresses any areas where they may have struggled but also reinforces the importance of gaining a comprehensive understanding of tattooing practices, safety measures, and hygiene standards essential in this profession. Continuing education is crucial as it equips individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve their proficiency and enhance their competence before attempting the assessment again. This multi-step approach not only prioritizes safety and public health, which are paramount in the tattooing industry, but also encourages candidates to be well-prepared before retaking the examination.

**4. Tinea Cruris is commonly known as what?**

**A. Ringworm**

**B. Jock Itch**

**C. Psoriasis**

**D. Foot Fungus**

Tinea Cruris is commonly known as Jock Itch. This fungal infection typically affects the groin area and is characterized by a red, itchy rash. The name "Jock Itch" derives from its prevalence among athletes and individuals who may experience chafing and sweating in this region. The condition is caused by dermatophytes, a type of fungi that thrive in warm, moist environments, making the groin a suitable location for infection. Ringworm refers to a different fungal infection caused by the same group of dermatophytes but usually affects other areas of the body, such as the scalp, feet, or body. Psoriasis, on the other hand, is an autoimmune condition that causes skin cells to proliferate too rapidly, leading to scaly patches, which is unrelated to fungal infections. Foot fungus typically refers to athlete's foot, another condition caused by fungal infections but specific to the feet. Thus, Jock Itch is the correct identification for Tinea Cruris, highlighting its specific location and common presentations.

## 5. Which of the following describes Universal Precautions?

- A. Assuming all blood is infected**
- B. Using gloves only during surgical procedures**
- C. Washing hands after every client**
- D. Using PPE exclusively for clients with known infections**

Universal Precautions are a set of guidelines aimed at preventing the transmission of bloodborne pathogens and other infectious agents in healthcare settings. The principle behind Universal Precautions is to treat all blood and certain bodily fluids as if they are potentially infectious, regardless of the known status of the individual. This approach helps protect both healthcare providers and patients from the risk of infection, ensuring that proper safety measures are taken consistently. By assuming that all blood is infected, practitioners minimize the risk of exposure to diseases like HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C. This fundamental understanding is crucial in environments such as tattooing, where blood exposure is a possibility. It emphasizes the need for standard safety measures, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and proper sanitation practices, in all situations rather than only when infections are known or suspected. The other options do not fully embody the principles of Universal Precautions. For instance, using gloves only during surgical procedures or restricting PPE to clients with known infections contradicts the underlying philosophy of treating all cases with caution. Similarly, while washing hands after every client is a good practice, it does not encompass the broader concept of Universal Precautions, which stresses the importance of treating all blood as potentially infectious. Thus, understanding and applying the concept

## 6. What is the definition of contaminated?

- A. Any object that has come into contact with blood from a person who checked any boxes at the top of the release form.**
- B. Presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.**
- C. An item or surface that has the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials and/or possibly contains sharps.**
- D. Anything that has blood or bodily fluid on or in it.**

The definition of "contaminated" as the presence or reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface encompasses the broader implications of contamination in a health and safety context. This definition highlights not only the presence of infectious materials but also the potential for those materials to include sharps, which are items that can puncture the skin, like needles or broken glass. By clarifying that the definition spans both the actual and anticipated presence of these materials, it underscores the importance of maintaining stringent hygiene and safety protocols. This is key in environments such as tattooing, where the risk of infection is a significant concern. The other choices, while related, do not provide the same comprehensive definition. For instance, one option focuses mainly on contact with blood but lacks mention of other potentially infectious materials or sharps. Another option simplifies the definition without emphasizing the significance of anticipating potential contamination risks. Therefore, option C is the most accurate and comprehensive definition of contamination in this context.

**7. Which lesion is identified as liquid debris that may include dried pus or blood?**

- A. Pustule**
- B. Crust**
- C. Vesicle**
- D. Ulcer**

The term describing a lesion characterized by liquid debris, which may include dried pus or blood, is "crust." Crusts typically form on the surface of the skin when bodily fluids, such as serum or exudate, dry out. This results in a hard, often yellow or brownish layer, which can occur after injury, infection, or inflammation. Understanding this is important for distinguishing crusts from other types of lesions. Pustules, for instance, are small elevations that contain pus inside but are not necessarily dried. Vesicles are fluid-filled sacs that do not contain dried material. Ulcers involve a loss of tissue which may expose deeper layers of skin but do not pertain specifically to the dried fluid aspect that defines a crust. Recognizing these distinctions can aid greatly in the assessment and treatment of skin conditions in a tattooing context and general dermatology.

**8. What layer of the skin typically contains ink from tattoos?**

- A. Epidermis**
- B. Dermis**
- C. Subcutaneous**
- D. Muscle**

The dermis is the layer of skin that normally contains the ink from tattoos. This layer is located beneath the epidermis and is much thicker. The dermis consists of connective tissue, blood vessels, nerves, and hair follicles, making it more stable than the outer layer of skin. When a tattoo needle injects ink, it penetrates through the epidermis and deposits the pigment in the dermis. In contrast, the epidermis, which is the outermost layer of skin, is continually shedding and regenerating itself. Therefore, if ink were retained in this layer, tattoos would fade quickly and not last over time. The subcutaneous layer, located beneath the dermis, contains fat and connective tissue but does not play a role in holding tattoo ink. Lastly, muscle is much deeper than the skin layers and does not interact with the tattooing process itself.



**9. Which of the following is NOT a reason for a tattoo license to be revoked?**

- A. Failure to complete training**
- B. Engaging in unethical practices**
- C. Expired license for over 3 years**
- D. Accidental skin injury to a client**

A tattoo license may be revoked for various serious offenses that relate directly to the professional conduct of the tattoo artist. Accidental skin injury to a client typically does not fall under behaviors that warrant license revocation, as injuries can happen even under the most careful circumstances and are often viewed as part of the inherent risks associated with the tattooing process. On the other hand, failure to complete training, engaging in unethical practices, and holding an expired license for an extended period are all significant violations that demonstrate a lack of professional responsibility or adherence to safety and ethical standards. Completing required training and maintaining a current license are crucial for ensuring that artists possess the necessary skills and knowledge to provide safe and effective services. Engaging in unethical practices can undermine the integrity of the profession and potentially harm clients, which justifies stronger disciplinary actions such as license revocation.

**10. Is boiling considered a good method for sterilization?**

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only for certain instruments**
- D. Only for water**

Boiling is not considered a reliable method for sterilization because it does not guarantee the complete destruction of all microorganisms, including bacterial spores. While boiling can effectively kill many pathogens and is useful for disinfecting items that come into contact with skin or mucous membranes, it may not achieve the high temperatures required for sterilization, which typically requires reaching at least 121°C (250°F) for a defined period, usually in a pressurized environment such as an autoclave. In the context of tattooing, maintaining strict sterilization standards is crucial to prevent infections and ensure the safety of both clients and artists. Therefore, methods such as autoclaving, which utilize steam under pressure, are preferred over boiling for the complete sterilization of tattoo equipment. This is why boiling is considered inadequate for thorough sterilization and is not deemed a good practice in professional tattoo settings.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://oregonwrittentattoo.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**